

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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FASCISTS ARE WITNESSES IN THE TRIAL AT LUCCA

(Rome, November 9, 1951)

The trial of 52 former Italian partisans and members of the "Natisone" Division is being continued under special circumstances. The well known Fascist commanders and German collaborators who fought as members of army formations organized following the capitulation of Italy appeared as witnesses before the Court such as the Prince Giulio Borghese who after the war was charged with collaboration with the Germans. The defendants Garibaldi protested against the hearing of this well known fascist demanding that he should leave the Court. But, apart from him, other members of former fascist army formations were also asked to give evidence before the Court. (Tanjung)

(BORBA, November 10, 1951)

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S AUTHORITIES

Another draft proposal for a new organization of the town people's committee of Belgrade was recently worked out by the Commission of Experts in the Council for Legislation and the Building-up of the People's Authority of the Government of the FPRY in collaboration with the Executive Committee of the People's Committee of Belgrade.

According to this new administrative-territorial division, the People's Committee of Belgrade would administer the territory of seven wards which now exist but should be dissolved in future. The People's Committee of the Seventh Ward would become the People's Committee of Zemun, but would retain the same authority with regard to the People's Committee of Belgrade. The Ninth Ward (New Belgrade) would no longer exist as a separate ward, becoming a part of the territory governed by the People's Committee of Zemun.

The problem of people's committees of the suburbs of Belgrade represents a separate question, as well as the area called Pancevacki Rat (Pancevo Marshes), now organized as the People's Committee of the Tenth Ward. It was proposed that the People's Committees of Rakovica, Zeleznik and Zarkovo should be turned into municipal people's committees within the People's Committee of Belgrade. The competence and organization of those municipal people's committees could, according to the Commission's stand, be defined by a Statute of the Town People's Committee provided that an approval is obtained beforehand from the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of PR Serbia. The People's Committee of Bazanija should also be annexed to the district of Zemun. As regards the Pancevo Marshes it is maintained that municipal people's committees should be established at Krnjaca, Ovca, Borca and Padinska Skela. In case that one would decide to establish a District People's Committee of the Pancevo Marshes then it would be the question whether this might bear a negative effect upon the situation on the Belgrade market.

In future the People's Committee would comprise councils dealing with: trade, public affairs, local economy, education and culture, national health, social welfare and labour relations, finance, housing and internal affairs.

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Instead of ward committees, offices dealing with public affairs, social welfare, registration and financial affairs should be opened. Apart from these offices, there would be a general administration. Legal administrative affairs, which have so far been under the competence of the ward committees, would be handed over to the Council of the Town People's Committee. Certain citizens' councils such as the Trusteeship Council would also function as advisory bodies within these offices. As regards the social welfare matters, applications should be submitted to these offices which would also have to collect necessary information and carry out investigations, while decisions should be taken by the Council of the People's Committee. For this purpose special committees of citizens would also be established to deal with various questions. (Tanjung)

(POLITIKA, November 10, 1951)

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PECULIAR ARTICLES

Honor Tracey's reports on her impressions of Yugoslavia broadcast by the BBC.

All the world is interested in Yugoslavia. A great deal about her is published in newspapers everywhere and broadcast all over the world. Our people follow with interest what is written about them. With some of it they agree, with some of it they disagree. That is natural, since the things vary. Often there is the usual noncomprehension of the way in which we are moving towards socialism, of our general democratic development, but the desire exists to reveal the truth about Yugoslavia.

Nobody in Yugoslavia wants things to be made out to be better than they are. We want a truthful and objective picture of our successes and difficulties to be given to people abroad. But there is a certain type of newspaper article or broadcast which obviously does not seek to be truthful or objective. On the contrary, it is clear that for certain journalists a journey in Yugoslavia serves only as an excuse for writing those things about Yugoslavia which they had imagined and written already before they ever crossed the frontier, before they so much as set eyes on the country. The broadcasts of Mrs. Honor Tracey are of this kind. (The first one was broadcast over the BBC on the 27th and repeated the 30th of October; the second, on the 3rd and repeated the 6th of November.) And various western newspapers have had articles in a similar strain recently.

It is quite symptomatic and characteristic that this small autumnal rash of anti-Yugoslav news items and articles should suddenly break out in certain western newspapers and in certain broadcasts just before the UN Assembly in Paris. The coincidence is so striking that it cannot possibly be taken to be accidental. Everyone knows that the Yugoslav people expect to get support and assistance from this session of the UN because of the armed troops in Eastern Europe and the undisguised threats from Moscow.

Our people know well that in preserving peace on their own borders they are preserving it in the danger spots of Europe. And therefore it is justly that they turn to the UN for help in their peace-loving policy and in their struggles to maintain their independence.

In distorting the truth about Yugoslavia, some feature-writers are so skilful that Moscow and the satellite press quote them word for word with great gratitude. For example, in a broadcast on the 23rd of August, Radio Moscow quoted an article by the Belgrade correspondent of the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune on Yugoslav village life and "strikes" among the peasants. On the 3rd of November, Radio Budapest transmitted an account from the New York Herald Tribune on the "failure" of the Zagreb Peace Assembly. The official newspaper of the CC of the Bulgarian Socialist Party, Rabotnicesko Delo, in its issue of the 4th of October, quoted from the New York Herald Tribune and on the 24th of October from the New York Times. Page nine of the issue of the New Times of the 29th of August carried quotations from an article in the New York Times, and Skantea, the official publication of the CC of the Bulgarian Workers' Party, quoted an article from the New York Herald Tribune in its edition of the 29th of August. And so on.

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Certain Belgrade correspondents of well-known western newspapers could easily be drawing pay from Radio Moscow and the satellite press for the support which they are giving the anti-Yugoslav campaign. During the period of preparation prior to the Assembly of the UN, there was a curious but quite unmistakable cooperation between the writings of certain newspapermen in the western press and the Informburo anti-Yugoslav propaganda.

The American radio-commentator, Henry Taylor, made a broadcast about Yugoslavia on the 13th of August. The following day his talk was reproduced exactly in the newspaper Compass, which is regarded in the States as being almost an Informburo paper.

This same article has now been published in the Reader's Digest in November. There is nothing new in it, except that we can now read in English Moscow's old slanders, and thus the field of Soviet propaganda is broadened.

They know well how to change what they have seen and to write about what they have not seen (and could not have seen because the things are simply the usual Soviet imaginary thrusts) and to copy from the Soviet texts.

"Quite the contrary to what we are told at home, I have seen no signs that Russia is building up the strength of her satellites for an attack on Yugoslavia, an attack which would involve the whole world in war. Even the Yugoslav commissars themselves do not think this, in spite of Tito's propaganda."

Thus writes a man who "travelled a thousand miles by car across the Yugoslav politically Communist state" at the same time as our country was oppressed by the murder of our frontier-guards on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border, the forcible deportation of our people living along the Rumanian border and the daily exposure of our peaceful villages to machine-gun fire.

He also reported that our army was "only a guerilla force" and "armed with only a few shotguns" and "as soon as anything went wrong-- and I saw that this often happened--there were no spare parts." To him Yugoslav military commissars described the things they wanted and how they wanted them. He discovered that the enterprise "Litostro" had been producing two types of turbine for five years and that they were "forty times more expensive than in France or the US and the factory will soon be closing down...the same thing is happening to factories making watches, optical instruments, textiles and so on."

Mr. Taylor also saw in Yugoslav shops "apart from foodstuffs and textiles, occasionally articles of Yugoslav manufacture such as disinfectant sprays, matches, hairnets, scrubbing brushes and poor quality household equipment" (Perhaps he was thinking of the Celje household equipment which can be found in luxurious London shops.) In his article he said he was astounded to find that there are no petrol stations on the Autoput, but he was not surprised to find that the construction of the Autoput had been almost finished by Yugoslav young people during the past year or that Yugoslavia has three up-to-date oil refineries. Those things he neither saw nor wondered at. It is quite clear why he did not. It is quite plain why he was angry with those of his fellow countrymen who reported the opposite when they returned home from Yugoslavia.

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How we appear in the eyes of Mrs. Tracey

Lack of space does not allow us(although it would be useful) to cite a greater part of her report simply in order that our readers should see what means are resorting to those men who, to put it most mildly, do not care much about the friendship between the British and Yugoslav peoples. She herself says that in her report she is dealing with the "rosy reports given by some of the travellers returning from Yugoslavia".

At the beginning of her report she says that "she has learnt from local talk that the Yugoslavs are a race of monsters and cannibals". This is how she describes her arrival in Zagreb and the people of Zagreb:

"The first important railway station on the line to Belgrade is Zagreb. When we entered in the station, a wild army of men rushed towards the train and fought like animals with an effort to board it. People in rags slept in the station. Dragging my suitcase towards the hotel, I stepped into a pool of cold water up to my ankles. In the hotel, an official who had not shaved for days led me to my room. This man opened the door of my room and switched on the light....."etc.

One can conclude from her report that the "broken link" of which she speaks is now partly in London in the persons of the royalist emigrants and partly in the persons of various spies in Yugoslavia, because she writes with particular sympathies about a certain lady "who was arrested on the day of her wedding because of espionage work".

She says that our men heard from the western press about the "liberalization of their country", while there is no trace of that in Yugoslavia. According to this credible eye-witness, there is a reign of terror in Yugoslavia. When she speaks about that lady who "was arrested on the day of her wedding" because of her espionage work, she strongly attacks those of her countrymen who had been to Yugoslavia and spoken truth about it, and also tries her back-breaking best to silence them and, as far as she can, to reduce the friendly feeling of the British people towards the new Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav peoples have never put up with the occupation of their country, and their entire history is full of glorious struggles against various invaders. This fact is known world over, and I think that I need not enlarge upon it. But this reporter who possesses a great power of imagination has convinced herself that the foreigners feel themselves in Yugoslavia like occupiers.

"Those who have ever participated in the occupation of a conquered country will feel at home....The reason for this is the country's need for foreign exchange and the government's need to hide a lot of things and to show a pleasant face to the outside world, while the people as a whole are cooperating partly for the reason that the peasants have a humble conception that all the foreigners are some kind of a nobility".

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It is only the pretenders to occupation of Yugoslavia, the men from the East, who can applaud this kind of fabrications and insults, while our peoples reject them with indignation and at the same time regret the fact that such primitive and belittling stories are being served to the friendly English people who had shown friendship towards us in the days of the common struggle against fascism and who are again today showing friendship in the struggle for the preservation of world peace.

The entire report is composed of such and similar fabrications and insults addressed to the new Yugoslavia. And in order that the report should be more interesting (and perhaps more convincing), the writer always found herself in some strange circumstances all the way from Maribor to Skoplje (between Maribor and Zidani Most, a policeman moved her four times from one wagon to another; on the way an unknown passenger kept on whispering to her "Don't believe anything they tell you"; she went to Bled in a wagon which had no door and she nearly fell out; at Bled she witnessed a "cheery but resolute rabble take the most luxurious hotel where men ate roast chicken with their fingers and yelled for beer to be brought to them, while diplomats grumblingly withdrew to their apartments", and so on).

Always some strange circumstance like in Munhausen. The only thing is that in Munhausen the jolly baron created laughter by his fabrications, while Mrs. Tracey is full of ill-intentional wrath and bitterness.

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Fabricated Strikes and Concealing the Dangers from the East

The Cominform press and propaganda have been reporting on strikes in Yugoslavia for quite a long time. For the past two months the correspondents of the New York Times, New York Herald Tribune (and even the Christian Science Monitor) have discovered similar strikes. They do not agree as to where the strikes are taking place, but they do agree in their evident desires to see the strikes materialize. There is no need to announce that this type of news and article about Yugoslavia is welcomed by the Cominform propaganda. It makes great use of this and emphasizes that these articles were written by men living in Belgrade, actual witnesses. Besides the above-mentioned examples of jumbling of facts and borrowing news from Cominform papers from the West, we can cite many more.

All of these articles (even in some papers such as Neue Zurische Zeitung of October 23 and in the London Economist of October 20) are concealing the serious dangers on the eastern boundaries of Yugoslavia and are attacking the policy of our defense-strengthening, namely the erection of heavy industry, which is the guaranty of our defense power; and they are in favor of the backward simple-peasant Yugoslavia, a Yugoslavia which is ideal for exploitation and blundering. It is true that there is a difference in the articles as far as tone and argumentation, but in essence they are the same. They speak very broadly about the economic difficulties in Yugoslavia but conceal the great amounts expended for the army and related industry (with the exception of the Economist) and the dangerous happenings on the eastern borders of Yugoslavia.

Other more developed but less agitated countries than ours have trouble with various economic difficulties (price increases, shortage of goods and housing, foreign trade deficit and not to mention unemployment). This is more explicitly attested by the reports of the politicians and statesmen in western countries. They explain them by the increased expenses for rearmament and defense. No one in Yugoslavia thought of making speculative political facts from these economic difficulties.

With gigantic efforts, Yugoslavia is building socialism and seriously preparing to defend her independence and freedom. Her temporary difficulties are of a different character, and no one is trying to conceal them. It would be naive and strange to think that the great task of building socialism in Yugoslavia would be achieved without any difficulties. This is very clear to our people. But whenever Yugoslavia is mentioned - by some strange logic - some newsmen forget that difficulties are unavoidable, and some individuals can hardly wait for them, in the same sense that a cold person looks to the sun. In case there are not a sufficient number of difficulties - we think there are too many of them - then the newsmen fabricate them. More about this later.

Signed "R. Vujovic"

(BORBA - 11th November, 1951)

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TOWN AND DISTRICT PEOPLE'S COMMITTEESI. PROS AND CONS OF ABOLITION OF TOWN COMMITTEES NOT CONSTITUTED IN THE DISTRICT.

It is not by chance that the question of integrating the town people's committees within the constitution of the district or the question of the abolition of all town people's committees not constituted in the district (except in the case of big towns), evoked various and bitter discussions throughout the period when the forthcoming reorganisation of the local bodies of the people's authorities was being considered.

In its very first reports for the discussion on the forthcoming reorganisation of the local bodies, the Council for Legislation and the Building Up of the People's Authority of the Government of the FRY, emphasised the principle of abolishing town people's committees not constituted in the district, except in the case of the principal cities of republics and other large towns. This point, perhaps more than any other in the above-mentioned reports, called forth most frequently different reactions at numerous meetings and conferences in cities and towns. It appeared on the whole that the representatives of smaller towns, which were constituted in the district or had just recently become distinct from it, resolutely opposed this principle. In contrast to this, the representatives of districts overwhelmingly welcomed this suggestion. And it can be said that both sides were justified in what they did, and both sides spoke from personal experience, so, although their attitudes were different, both sides were nevertheless in the right.

The majority of small towns constituted in districts have had rather unfortunate experiences in relation to the leading role played by the district, that is to say the district people's committee. The majority of such towns are neglected (this was, for instance, pointed out at a conference in Zagreb by representatives of the towns of Kostajnica, Samobor, Petrinja, Krapina and others, and also by the representatives of many smaller towns in FR Serbia and in other republics, etc.). Very seldom or hardly ever did the district people's committee, which on the whole controlled material resources for the development of its territory (the incomes of local enterprises and others), devote any attention to the communal construction of those towns or to a sufficient extent enable them themselves at any rate to secure, by the creation of their own resources, the necessary means for their own communal construction requirements. This was the mutual attitude between a good many district people's committees and the town committees constituted within them. Hence the latter saw their only salvation in these circumstances in their separation from the constitution of the district, although not even this was the only solution for their "salvation".

As has been said above, in contrast to this the representatives of district people's committees on the whole accepted the idea of the inclusion of all towns, except the biggest, within the constitution of the district. They did this for understandable reasons and advised it on the basis of their entire experience to date. In fact, the majority of towns divorced from districts, were separated from them more or less by some invisible but nevertheless fairly solid wall which had been set up on no one's orders or decisions, but which had, in fact, been erected by the entire range of previous practice. Therefore the district to a good extent was an economic-political whole in itself, and the town another in itself; the district on the whole solved its own problems as best it could, while the town did the same within its territorial limits.

District and town each brought out these reasons and arguments at communal meetings and discussions of representatives of town and district people's committees as well as at meetings in republican centres and regions. It became evident, however, that the existing state of affairs was untenable, in other words that it was wrong that the majority of district people's committees should not be separated from the district and crush their initiative, and also that the towns should be separated and in opposition to

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the district form a separate entity on their own. Thanks to a very lively and factual discussion, as well as to the real desire and interest of representatives of a large number of higher and lower bodies of the people's authority for the correct solution of this problem, a possible solution to this extraordinarily important question based on correct principle, has gradually been arrived at. In point of fact, the idea of the inclusion of all towns within the constitution of the district has not been rejected. It has not been rejected for the simple reason that, after all-round and attentive consideration, it was necessarily realised that it was impossible to have any artificial division between towns and districts by means of creating individual, mutually independent bodies of state authority such as this. In order in future to prevent towns constituted within the district from being "step-children", they would in certain branches of administration have to have well-defined and extensive rights, self-government and greater independence - primarily in communal construction, etc.

This conclusion was reached after long discussions in Zajecar, for instance. In discussing this, the representatives of the people's authorities in town and district kept to two fundamental questions - the economic basis of town and district and increased political, cultural and health activity in the villages. It was then reckoned that Zajecar should be the economic centre of the whole district and not merely a town on its own. Inter alia the state of affairs concerning the market was instanced. In other words, the market place in the town has not always had enough agricultural produce, because the working co-operatives did not play a sufficiently active part. A part of the produce was exported from the district as a result of which prices were different in district and town. By joining the town and the district in one economic whole - as envisaged in Zajecar - the market will become more accessible to the co-operative, and hence a greater reduction in the price of agricultural products will be attained. Then, the problem of manpower, should it arise in any of the enterprises in the town, could more easily be dealt with, etc., etc. On the other hand, the district will benefit far more by the direct participation of political, cultural and health workers in the solution of its problems. As a guarantee that no neglect of the town would result, the representatives of the town people's committee pointed out that the town would have to be given a certain independence in the solution of its specific problems, e.g. in communal and housing policy, etc. They were of the opinion that this could eventually be achieved through an independent budget for communal questions, a budget which would be at the disposal of the town committee and which would be spent exclusively on the layout of the town and investment within it.

This was a point of view which would necessarily bring closer the general solution which in the given circumstances and at the present degree of our development and construction of socialism, seemed to be right. The majority of towns which have heretofore been outside the constitution of the district, would now in specified circumstances have to become a part of "the constitution of the district", but the others will be turned into municipalities which are constituted within the district but retain full self-government. Only exceptionally were the biggest towns excluded from that constitution. These are those towns around which, as powerful political, economic and cultural centres the whole region and territory gravitate.

Obviously this is an assumption in principle on the future relationship between the people's authorities in town and district. It does not elucidate the more concrete details of that relationship. This will be achieved by the passing of a law and by the passing of statutes of the people's committees themselves, which will be communicated with specific particulars - political, cultural, economic, social-health and other - to each and every town and district. Then it will be possible to define more precisely in which matters the town committee should have more independence and be in direct con-

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tact with the republican government, etc. But this does not exclude the possibility of pointing out certain points important for the understanding of the necessity of this sort of solution and, in general, certain questions in connection with this.

(Sgd.) Vasilije Kraljevic
Aleksandar Mancio.

(BORRA, 11th November, 1951. Page 2)

TOWN AND DISTRICT PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES
II. IN OPPOSITION TO ARTIFICIAL DIVISION OF TOWN FROM DISTRICT.

It has not infrequently heretofore been pointed out that all these new measures, for the implementation of which we have long been preparing, like the new planning and financial system, and in common with this also the forthcoming reorganisation of the people's committees, have far greater importance than at first glance appears. They are far from being merely reorganisational without any fundamental changes which will greatly affect our entire development tending to the further establishment of truly socialist relations in society.

Hence this question of the relations of the authorities in town and district is in the long run governed by the entire new role which the local bodies of the people's authority now have, especially as regards their new relationship to economy. Only after the implementation of all these new organisational measures will the path of further development for our villages and towns be more clearly laid down as regards the local bodies of the people's authority, and only then will the contours of communal society be more clearly visible. The strengthening of the role of the plenum and the abolition of representative boards intensifies the really representative character of the local bodies of authority. This deals a formidable blow at the bureaucratisation of these bodies, at the concentration of authority in the hands of a few members of the executive committee, etc. Even heretofore the entire system of our people's authorities ensured the constant participation of the working masses in the work and the control of their chosen representatives in the bodies of authority. A further contribution to this will be made by the creation of councils which will consist of citizens themselves besides elected representatives, besides a good many others heretofore practised in trustworthy institutions (such as voters' assemblies, etc.).

But the new role of the people's committees as regards economy and economic enterprises under their jurisdiction, especially creates new points in the entire future life and development of our towns and districts. In other words, for the very reason that the majority of our enterprises were formerly directly under the control of the republican and federal authorities, and also because of the whole range of administrative-operative management in economic enterprises heretofore, the local bodies of the people's authority were not concerned with the working of the enterprises under their jurisdiction. But by the change in their role, it ceases to be a matter of indifference to the members of the working collective of those enterprises how much their enterprise will contribute to the needs of their respective town, their communal and housing construction, etc. The working class, the workers themselves, will to a greater extent than heretofore participate in the work of the people's committees, for the very reason that those vital questions relating to their civic communal society will have to be solved with their assistance. To a far greater extent than previously will the leading role of the direct producers, who manage their enterprises and who are now called upon to participate more actively in the control and work of the local bodies of their authorities, be felt. Obviously, such a town cannot be separated from the district, cannot be wrapped up in itself like a cocoon. This is impossible not only because it would cut into the political-economic unity of the district and its centre, but also because it would at the same time endanger the leading role of the working class in the process of our socialist reconstruction. Here at the same time are rooted fears of the towns' becoming

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"peasant-ified". Actual danger of this might arise should the town itself cease to fight against such tendencies, should it lose interest in questions relating to the activities of its authorities responsible for the improvement of town and district, in other words the district people's committee, should it again, in fact, allow - as has frequently happened before - the district to deal with questions of "authority", and the town with problems of production, culture and social and health problems. (This, of course, was not the case everywhere, but both in tendency and practice it was fairly widespread.) The setting up of town committees within the framework of the district, the strengthening of the political role of the working class in working with and assisting the authorities, the development of the tendency of town and district to develop as a single community, all this will contribute greatly to the elimination of such tendencies and any such former practice.

(Sgd.) Vasilije Kraljevic
Aleksandar Mantic.

(BORBA, 12th November, 1951. Page 2.)

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A DUBIOUS PEACE ACTION

Some twenty deputies and senators, mostly liberals and social-democrats, joined by some christian-democrats, launched in the Italian Parliament a problemetical peace campaign and formed a committee "for preservation of peace". At the head of this group are deputies Giavi, social-democrat, Giuseppe Nitti, liberal and Donati, independent, who several times handed to the Parliament similar resolutions. Their resolution "on international co-operation and slackening of world's tension", submitted after DeGasperi's speech in Parliament following his return from USA, was rejected by the Parliament. Some twenty days later, when nothing was known about their new action, Cominform organ Paese Sera with sounding words announced that "the most important Parliamentary initiative against war and preservation of peace" began. Among some twenty deputies and senators, who signed a skillfully composed appeal, there was not a single deputy of the Italian Communist Party, nor Neni.

Paese Sera, the only paper which announced this, obviously pushed too far, so that at the very beginning the fingers of the real originator of this action were disclosed.

The reaction of political parties and groups to which these deputies and senators belong, has been fairly sharp. At the meeting of the Christian-Democrat party, the political Secretary Gonella described this action as a manoeuvre of CP Italy and Moscow, who succeeded in misleading some deputies. He especially attacked the former editor of the Christian-Democrat organ Il Popolo, the deputy Iginio Giordani as a strict follower and assistant of all actions of CP Italy. The result of this meeting was that three Christian-Democrat deputies relinquished to support further the newly founded "Parliamentary Committee for the Defence of Peace". The Secretary of the Social-Democrat Party Saragat, called the deputies belonging to his party, about whom we spoke in connection with this action, "men who act on account of Moscow and against the interests of international co-operation and peace". The dissatisfaction of the Social-Democrat leadership especially increased towards Giavi, who up till now has been several times at the head of similar actions of CP Italy.

The most important item of the programme of the Parliamentary campaign for peace - "supporting the initiative for peace irrespective from where it comes - disclosed the real meaning of this action of false peace-makers. While the Cominform press rang with the praises of new initiative "for peace", the official movers of this action have not only supported but have not mentioned with a single word the international assembly for peace which was at that time held in Zagreb.

Avanti and other Cominform papers along with neo-Fascists attacked the Italian delegation for attending the assembly in Zagreb. Avanti has "on behalf of Republicans from Venetia Julia" protested against the departure of the Republican senator, former Prime Minister Pari, to Zagreb. The disguised originators of this parliamentary action for the defence of peace have alone showed themselves in true colours to the wide public, so that the Italian press had to

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deal with this matter. The Roman daily paper Momento mentioning various peace campaigns of Cominformists, writes that the "whole organization which they already created 'for the defence of peace' completely depends on the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs".

Beside endeavours of the Italian Cominformists to misguide the Italian public by various hypocritical campaigns and manifests, the truth on the right roads of struggle for peace makes its way. The Italian delegation at the Peace Assembly in Zagreb got sound impressions about a country in which delegates from four continents exchanged freely their views about the need of workable international co-operation, through deeds, for preservation of genuine peace.

BORBA, 12 November 1951

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SLANDEROUS EXHIBITION IN SOFIA--DOCUMENT OF AGGRESSIVE PRESSURE

On the same day--October 27--when the Bulgarian frontier guards cowardly and intentionally killed the soldier Milan Milentijevic on the Yugoslav border, in Sofia in the rooms of the Artist Federation an anti-Yugoslav slanderous exhibition was opened. The exhibition was organised by National Front Organisation of Bulgaria, and at the formal opening representatives of the Government, Ministers Pancevski, Ganovski and Tonchev, were present.

Between these two events, which maybe occurred accidentally on the same day, there exists an internal link. A criminal provocation and cartridges of the murder's gun which killed the Yugoslav frontier guard and the propaganda exhibition of slanders and forgeries against Yugoslavia, are different manifestations of the same policy--of the more increased aggressive pressure of the Cominformists against the FPRY.

Anti-Yugoslav propaganda campaign, on whose line this exhibition was organised, serves for the maintenance and increase of tension, incitement of hostile actions toward Yugoslavia, stimulating the border provocations which often result in kidnapping, wounding and killing of Yugoslav soldiers.

Slanderous material which the propaganda machine of the Bulgarian agency of Cominform fabricated against Yugoslavia for three years is concentrated at the exhibition in Sofia. That material, which in an unscrupulous manner assails upon the sovereignty and independency of Yugoslavia, insulting their nations and by cheap forgeries throws dirt upon their history, is been divided in sections whose thematics clearly enlightens the character, intentions and tasks of the exhibition.

This exhibition has a pretension to attest "documentary" the slanders about Yugoslavia, enounced in the Cominform Resolution and in monstrous trials in Budapest, Tirana and Sofia. It is natural that the organisers of this exhibition lacked in whatsoever documentary material to attest its untenable falsifications.

However, in another sense, completely different from that which its organisers had in mind, the exhibition represents a document. As it is nothing else than a recapitulation of propaganda campaign of the Bulgarian Cominform agency against Yugoslavia, it represents a significant document about diuturnity and broadness of the aggressive campaign against Yugoslavia.

The fact that the organiser of such exhibition is the National Union of People's Front, that its formal opening was attended by three members of the Government, that official circles attach great significance and organise visits in groups especially of schools and military units, are only once again a new assertion that Cominform centre and its satellite agencies want to maintain and increase the dangerous aggressive pressure against Yugoslavia, which endangers the international peace.

This is one more evidence to the groundness and urgency of the request of Yugoslav delagation that the General Assembly of United Nations should consider the aggressive actions of USSR and its satellites towards Yugoslavia.

BORBA, 12 November 1951

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YUGOSLAVIA SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH DENAMRK

(Belgrade, 10th November)

In Copenhagen today was signed the protocol which will regulate various trade exchanges between our country and Denmark in 1952.

According to confirmed goods lists Yugoslavia will export to Denmark wood, tobacco, hemp, dried plums and other agricultural produce and will import cooking fat, ships' motors, chemical raw materials, seed and other things. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 11th November, 1951).

NEW EMBASSIES IN AUSTRIA

(Vienna, 12th November)

The Legations of the US, Great Britain and France in Austria have been promoted to the rank of Embassy. Agence France Press reports that the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement to this effect today. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 13th November, 1951).

NEW ACT OF DISCRIMINATION BY HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT

Railway traffic on the frontier crossing at Kotoriba-Murakerestur
held up

(Belgrade, 12th November)

Since the 1st November the Hungarian railway authorities have held up railway traffic on the Kotoriba-Murakerestur frontier crossing. The only frontier crossing which remains open now is the one between Subotica and Kelebija since the Hungarian authorities, in their hostile attitude towards our country have gone so far as to close every other railway crossing in the course of last year and the year before. They have not proffered any sort of explanation for holding up the traffic on this frontier crossing. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 13th November, 1951).

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NEW REDUCTION OF PRICES

Beginning November 13, 1951., the price of lard will be 200, of oil 200, of margarine 170, of sugar 155, of soap 160, and of powdered eggs 300 dinars a kilogram.

According to a decision of the Economic Council of the government of the FPRY, prices of edible fats, sugar and soap have been reduced as follows:

The retail price of lard from 270 to 200, of edible oil from 270 to 200, of margarine from 240 to 170, of granulated sugar from 175 to 155, of sugar in cubes from 200 to 180, of soap containing 60% of fats from 230 to 160. In addition, the present retail price of powdered eggs is now reduced from 380 to 300 dinars a kilogram.

The new prices are to be in effect as of November 13, 1951.

The new reduction of prices of some of the most important foodstuff articles should be regarded as another effort among many others aimed at the stabilization of our market and establishment of a suitable parity of prices of agricultural and industrial products and services done by urban and rural population. The increased cost of services had at first, as expected, an effect of limiting purchasing power of our urban population, but simultaneously it resulted also in a downward tendency of prices of agricultural products sold on free market. At the same time, state stores reduced prices of certain foodstuff and industrial articles. The new reduction is only a continuation of the policy of the Federal government in the direction of further stabilization of the market.

Reduction of prices of these basic foodstuff articles should result in an improvement of the position of our urban population. Since in giving cash instead of foodstuff scrips, the authorities based their calculation on prices which have been in effect on November 1, it is now evident that consumers' purchasing power has been increased, in other words, they can now buy more foodstuffs with a given amount of money.

But, one should take into consideration also the fact that the new prices of these articles should have a marked effect on prices of other agricultural products that are sold on the free market. We must point out here that the very free sale of these articles had a favorable effect on greater offer and drop of prices of some products.

The latest reports from throughout the country tell us clearly of an increased offer and drop of prices of fattened hogs. And if one were to take into consideration the low price of maize and further reduction of prices of fats, he can be justified in expecting further drop of prices of stalled pigs. Since stocks of these articles are ensured and as there is no fear that the commercial network will be lacking them, the speculative tendencies will be suppressed.

Further stabilization of the market will be directed more and more only against urban and rural speculators whose activities will be more and more curtailed, while the working peasants with increased quantities of their products on the market should also contribute to the stabilization of the market and thus to the reduction of prices of articles they need.

(BORBA, November 13, 1951.)

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN FPRY AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION .

Geneva, November 12 .

Today was signed an agreement between the FPRY and the International Labour Organisation according to which 44 instructors will be sent to Yugoslavia in order to train professionally 1,000 qualified workers of whom 377 will be sent abroad to complete their training . They will be sent to industrial centers abroad. Salko Fejic, Permanent Yugoslav Representative at the United Nations in Geneva signed for Yugoslavia and in the name of the International Labour Organisation, Luis Alvarado Deputy-Director General of the ILO.

The Director General of the International Labour Organisation declared that the instructors who will come to Yugoslavia will hold practical and theoretical courses in electro-technics, chemical industry, production of machine- tools, metalurgy, production of coke from brown coals (lignite) and the drilling of oil. Yugoslav qualified workers who will be sent abroad will complete their training in the production of electronic tubes, production of paper and cellulosis, chemical products and surgical instruments etc. The younger workers who have finished courses and who will be sent abroad will complete their training in mining, in electro- economy, building industry, glass industry etc. It is provided to send abroad to specialize 263 qualified workers and 114 younger workers.

According to the signed agreement, it is provided that the instructors should begin work immediately on arrival in order that the agreement might be realised by end 1953 as provided by the agreement. Instructors who will be sent to Yugoslavia by the International Labour Organisation will stay in Yugoslavia from four to twelve months. The training of Yugoslav workers who will be sent abroad will last from four to six months.

The International Labour Organisation is one of the international organisations which are participating in the United Nations Enlarged Technical Aid Programme and specialised Agencies. It was founded in 1919 and 65 countries are participating in its work .

(BORBA , November 13, 1951) .

DAILY PRESS REVIEW

PREPARED BY THE
UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE
U. S. CONSULATE - ECA - AMAG

9 STRATIGOU KALLARI STREET, SALONIKA - TELEPHONE: 70-754

FOR STAFF USE ONLY

(This DAILY PRESS REVIEW is made up of excerpts from headlines, articles and editorials appearing in Salonika newspapers, and is intended only to reflect news and opinions in the local press. The editors accept no responsibility for the accuracy of the original news stories and comments summarized below).

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Morning papers, Nov. 15, 1951
Evening paper, Nov. 14, 1951

HEADLINES (MAKEDONIA) -- A KKE SPY ORGANIZATION HAS BEEN UNCOVERED BY THE POLICE IN ATHENS; 30 MEMBERS ARRESTED (ELLINIKOS VORRAS) -- THE PREMIER AND THE ROYAL PRINCES LED AN ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATION IN CAIRO (TO PHOS) -- THE BUS STRIKE HAMPERED THE MOVEMENT OF SALONIKA CITIZENS (PHONI TIS VORRIOU ELLADOS) -- THE DEPUTIES OF MAKEDONIA AND THRACE ASKED THE GOVERNMENT FOR AN IMMEDIATE SOLUTION TO NORTHERN GREECE'S PROBLEMS (NEA ALITHIA) -- THE U.S. WILL TAKE STRONG, SEVERE MEASURES TO CONFRONT RED PROPAGANDA IN THE MIDDLE EAST. AN INCREASE IN AID IS INCLUDED IN THESE MEASURES

OTHER ITEMS (ALL PAPERS) -- Belgrade (Reuters): Yesterday a military assistance agreement was signed by Marshal Tito and U.S. Ambassador Allen in Belgrade. An American Military Mission will supervise application of the agreement terms Salonika: The King, Premier Plastiras and five Ministers will come to Salonika to attend the inauguration of the building of the Association for Macedonian Studies London: General Bradley arrived in London to confer with British Military Leaders Athens: The government's economic council met with Mr. Jenkins and other American officials to discuss Greece's economic situation Monsang (Reuters): No progress in armistice negotiations is reported. It was announced by U.N. sources that the communists are seeking termination of hostilities before concluding any agreement Athens: The American Mission suggested a decrease in food imports because of the increase in production Athens: Minister of Coordination, Kartalis, told the Civil Servants Administration that it is impossible to increase salaries Athens: Another Greek army unit will leave for Korea to replace the demobilized soldiers in the Greek battalion Athens: Pourifoy, speaking to a German correspondent, declared that the Greek government used American aid profitably Washington: American Military Experts declared that Soviet Union has 175 divisions under arms Washington: Iranian Premier Mossadegh offered the income from the Iranian oil industry as collateral for a loan but he failed Stockholm: Two British atomic scientists were awarded the 1952 Nobel Prize in Physics Pusan, Korea (USIS): The Reds are accused of murdering 5,790 U.N. prisoners in Korea

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(MAKEDONIA) -- Athens: Officials of the Greek government disagree on the question of salaries for workers and employees ..
 .. New York: Venizelos, speaking to the press, declared that the collaboration parties in the Greek government are strongly unified. He said that he will meet President Truman
Athens: The committee of Ministers which studies pacification measures will propose a loyalty oath to replace loyalty certificates Athens: Yesterday the government decided to start revising the Constitution Athens: Foreign Sub-Minister Averof expressed satisfaction over negotiations with the British Government on the Cyprus question

(ELLINIKOS VORRAS) -- London: The managing editor of Ellinikos Vorras Mossolongitis, who is in England as a guest of the Foreign Office, writes his impressions of the country. He notes progress there Paris: The Greek U.N. delegation chief conferred with Acheson on Greece's economic situation
Key West: President Truman was threatened by a big fish while he was swimming Salonika: The Consuls in Salonika congratulated Governor General Spais upon his taking office

(TO PHOS) -- Athens: Reports from Paris say that Vishinsky asked the Greek delegation in the U.N. General Assembly to persuade the Greek government to abolish the death penalty for the communist tried by the Court Martial in Athens

(PHONI TIS VORRIYOU ELLADOS) -- Paris: The U.N. General Assembly discussed the Western plan for armament control
London: A Dutch correspondent cabled that the health of Stalin is very bad Paris: The political committee of the U.N. General Assembly will discuss the question of abducted Greek children

(NEA ALITHIA) -- Paris: Newspaper reports from Switzerland say that the Sofia branch of the KKE returned abducted Greek children to Greece, after first having trained the older ones as agents Tokyo: General Van Fleet pointed out that U.N. forces are better than Red forces

EDITORIALS O Ellinikos Vorras writes on the Cyprus question and says that the best solution could be obtained through direct negotiation between Greece and England

To Phos comments on the expose of the communist organization in Athens and blames Plastiras for his pacification measures

Phoni Tis Vorriou Ellados deals with the same subject and adds that the communists never repent

Nea Alithia points out that the communists in Greece do not change their minds and describes various incidents involving communist prisoners to prove this. The paper says that this stubborn attitude of the communists is a warning to Rontis and to anyone who wants to adopt pacification measures

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Morning papers, Dec. 22, 1951

Evening paper, Dec. 21, 1951

HEADLINES (MAKEDONIA) -- AMERICAN AID HAS BEEN DECREASED TO \$182 MILLION (ELLINIKOS VORRAS) -- THE GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS THE TOTAL SUM OF AMERICAN AID INSUFFICIENT AND IT WILL PROBABLY RESIGN (TO PHOS) -- AMERICAN AID CONDITIONS ARE THAT THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE GREEK ARMY REMAIN THE SAME (PHONI TIS VORRIOU ELLADOS) -- INVESTIGATION OF THE FIRE AT ALATINI FLOUR MILL PLACED RESPONSIBILITY ON THE PERSONNEL; FIVE WORKERS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED (NEA ALITHIA) -- RELIABLE SOURCES IN WASHINGTON EXPRESSED UNEASINESS OVER THE PACIFICATION MEASURES

OTHER ITEMS (ALL PAPERS) -- Paris: The President of the U.N. General Assembly declared that a conciliatory atmosphere was prevalent during U.N. discussions Paris (Reuters): Speaking to the press, General DeGaulle said he opposed the creation of a European army London (Reuters): The British government examined a U.S. proposal to extend the war to Chinese territory in the event armistice negotiations in Korea fail Budapest (Reuters): The Hungarian government told to the U.S. that the crew of the American plane will be arraigned in Court and accused of "criminal intentions" Belgrade (Reuters): Marshal Tito, speaking on the 10th anniversary of the Yugoslavian army, declared that Yugoslavia will resist any invader Rome (Reuters): Eight countries informed the Italian government that they have accepted the revision of the peace treaty with Italy; the Soviet Union has not answered as yet Salonika: The Congress of Agricultural Cooperatives of Salonika finished examining the year's activities of its Administration Council Salonika: Tobacco workers held a meeting yesterday and examined various problems concerning their work Athens: The government studied the possible situation resulting from the cut in American aid and it will submit a memorandum about this matter to American officials London (Reuters): Churchill will leave for the U.S. on Dec. 30 Athens: Discussions on the revision on the Constitution continued until late this morning and the deputies of the Greek Rally left Parliament before the start of voting

(MAKEDONIA) -- Athens: Parliament voted the revision of the Constitution. Premier Plastiras went to Parliament and thanked the deputies for their vote. 141 deputies were present. 132 deputies voted for the revision, 8 voted against (these were EDA deputies) and one abstained. Greek Rally's deputies left Parliament before the voting. The Parliament adjourned; it will resume sessions on January 21 London (Reuters):

A huge fire threatened to destroy the center of London
Athens: The civil servants will abstain from their duties for two hours today in protest against the paragraph in the new Constitution which deprives the civil servants of the right to go on strike Athens: It was announced that the French government proposed to exchange French products for 4,500 tons of Greek tobacco and 800 tons of Greek cotton Rome: Eisenhower, at a press conference in Italy, said that peace in Europe can be maintained London (Reuters): Prime Minister Churchill will speak over the radio to the British people today

(ELLINIKOS VORRAS) -- Corfu: Reports from Albania say that Sasson Island is now a fortified advance Soviet post Paris: The Greek delegate in U.N. praised the election of Greece to the Security Council Athens: Ambassador Peurifoy will make an announcement today concerning American aid

(TO PHOS) -- Athens: The Minister of Education announced that 10 billion drs. from the Queen's fund will be given to build schools in the rural areas Salonika: It was reported that a ship of the Greek Royal Navy transported sheep and other animals to Athens Washington (INS): American Congressmen Martin and Hall declared that Greece and Turkey are the only countries able to confront a Soviet Union drive to Africa

(PHONI TIS VORRIOU ELLADOS) -- Athens: The government is granting leave to imprisoned and exiled communists Athens: The Government will revise the recovery program according to the amount of American aid

(NEA ALITHIA) -- Athens: Venizelos told to the press of his impressions during his trip to the U.S. and to Europe. He said that the Greeks in America want to help the recovery of the country

EDITORIALS O Ellinikos Vorras blames the government for its intention to return to active status the civil servants who were dismissed by previous governments, and says that this act is contrary to the law safeguarding the permanent status of civil servants

To Phos comments on the hotly-contested election of Greece to the Security Council and says that the result of this election shows that Soviet Russia has considerable strength in the U.N. ...

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